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**SECRET**Training and Maneuvers

5. Members of [ ] unit did not have daily training in the sense of an infantry unit. Their responsibility was to control one road and two railroad border control points. The guards pulled duty at one of these control points for 60 hours and then returned to their barracks in Gumienice where they followed one of three alternate schedules and then went back to guard duty again. This schedule was a continuous one which was followed over Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The training schedules were as follows:

Border Guard Schedule (60 hours)

0700-1100	Close order drill, rifle sighting and firing position training
1100-1200	Lunch and duty roll call
1200-1300	Changing of border guards
1300-1700	Tower lookout
1700-2100	Guard post telephone CQ
2100-0100	Rest period (sleeping in guardhouse)
0100-0500	Lookout duty (Podsluch) (Lookout duty consists of lying at one spot near the railroad tracks, generally about 50 m from the guard post.)
0500-0900	Guard post telephone CQ
0900-1300	Rest Period (sleeping in guardhouse)
1300-1400	Changing of border guards
1400-1500	Lunch and cleaning of weapons
1500-1800	Political indoctrination classes
1800-1900	Dinner
1900-0700	Railroad control and escort duty from Gumienice RR station to border guard posts and return
0700-1300	Off duty (sleeping in barracks at Gumienice)
1300-1500	Lunch and free time
1500-1800	Sports activities and political classes
1800-1900	Dinner

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Alternate Schedule I (36 hours)

1900-2130	Home work and study of political lectures
2130-2200	Cleanup period and taps
2200-0500	Rest
0500-0700	Reveille, cleanup and breakfast
0700-1800	Railroad escort duty from Gumienice RR station to border guard posts and return
1800-1900	Supper (relieved from duty by other guard)
1900-1930	Cleaning of weapons
1930-2130	Study of political subjects in reading room
2130-2200	Cleanup detail and taps
2200-0500	Rest
0500-0700	Reveille, cleanup and breakfast

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**SECRET**Alternate Schedule II (60 hours)

1900-2000 Guard duty roll call and guard assignment  
 2000-2400 Guard duty at the caserne gate  
 2400-0500 Off duty  
 0500-0700 Reveille, cleanup and breakfast  
 0700-0800 Free time and cleaning of weapons  
 0800-1200 Guard duty at the caserne gate  
 1200-1300 Lunch  
 1300-1500 Miscellaneous details  
 1500-1800 Training in rifle sighting and border problems  
 1800-1900 Dinner  
 1900-0700 Railroad escort duty  
 0700-1300 Breakfast and off duty  
 1300-1500 Lunch and miscellaneous details  
 1500-1800 Training (various)  
 1800-1900 Dinner  
 1900-2000 Weapon cleaning and free time  
 2000-2130 Study of political lectures in the reading room  
 2130-2200 Barracks cleanup and taps  
 2200-0500 Rest  
 0500-0700 Reveille, cleanup and breakfast

Alternate Schedule III (36 hours)

1900-2000 Free time and cleaning of weapons  
 2000-2130 Studies of political lectures in reading room  
 2130-2200 Barracks detail and taps  
 2200-0500 Off duty  
 0500-0700 Reveille, cleanup and breakfast  
 0700-1900 Railroad escort duty (1300: lunch)  
 1900-2000 Dinner  
 2000-2130 Studies in reading room  
 2130-2200 Barracks detail and taps  
 2200-0500 Off duty  
 0500-0700 Reveille, cleanup and breakfast

6.

the 47th  
 Infantry Regiment [redacted] was on maneuvers from  
 May to 15 Oct 51.

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7.

In January or February 1951 [redacted] a unit of Polish infantry soldiers conducting field training in the vicinity of Stobno (Stoeven) (5325N-1425E). Approximately two companies of soldiers were equipped with rifles and mortars of an unknown caliber and PPSh guns.

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Supply and Maintenance

8. The Motor Pool of the 12th WOP Brigade, located at a caserne in Szczecin, performed first and second echelon maintenance for all vehicles assigned to this brigade. [redacted] all vehicles requiring major overhaul were transported to Lodz (5145N-1928E), Kalisz (5145N-1805E), and/or Poznan (Posen) (5225N-1658E).

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Manpower**SECRET**

9. The first registration of [redacted] class (1929) occurred in October 1946

10.

11. The June 1950 inductees had no choice of service as their assignments were predetermined by the Regional Induction Commission which conducts screening on potential WOP and KWB inductees. The officials of the Regional Induction Commission screened inductees' police records, their neighbors, and places of employment in order to determine their political reliability.

[redacted] The remaining eligible personnel of the 1929 class were drafted into the army and labor service in November 1950.

12. The oldest class now serving in the army is the 1928 class, while the youngest is the class of 1930. The army demobilized the 1927 class in November 1950 and the National Security Corps (WOP and KWB) demobilized the same class in October 1950. The 1928 class serving in the Security Corps was demobilized on 18 Oct 51. The term of service for the 1928 class serving in the army and air force was extended for a period of one year.

[redacted] In October 1951 [redacted] an induction placard posted in Gumiencice [redacted] announced that those inductees of the classes of 1928, 1929, and 1930 who had not been called to service and the regular class of 1931, would be called for induction beginning 1 Nov 51.

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13. The strength of new inductees of the 1930 class was less than that of the 1929 class assigned to the WOP Brigade in Szczecin. This is based on the fact that the 42d WOP Battalion (training battalion), 8th WOP Brigade, was divided into eight companies in 1950. In 1951 this same battalion (redesignated the 123d WOP Battalion in October 1950) was divided into seven companies. 50X1-HUM

14.

The security forces inductees were always called to service in June of each year.

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class of 1928 was not demobilized by the Polish Armed Forces in 1951.

15. Each selective service inductee (draftee-Poborowy) regardless of his enlisted rank must now serve a period of time as shown below: 50X1-HUM

Air Force	4 years {formerly 3 years}
Navy	4 years {formerly 3 years}
Army	3 years {formerly 2 years}
WOP	2 years, 3 months {3 months basic training}
KBW	2 years, 3 months {3 months basic training}

Any volunteer who enlists prior to the regular induction year is also affected by the above decree which went into effect in September 1951. Each draftee, regardless of his rank, is allowed to re-enlist for periods of three, six, and nine years. He is immediately advanced to the next rank at the time of re-enlistment. 50X1-HUM

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SINCE 1945 THE POLISH ARMY

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Soviet Tactical Units

18. As of 20 Oct 51 there was a Soviet infantry unit (designation unknown) stationed at a caserne across the street from the WOP Caserne in Szczecin. [redacted]

[redacted] the unit is of regimental size. The soldiers wore shoulder boards with a red background. [redacted]

Soviet soldiers were quartered in the caserne across the street from my barracks compound. During 1950 and 1951 [redacted]

[redacted] this Soviet unit often left the caserne by foot at night during the summer period of both years and [redacted] they were participating in night training. [redacted]

[redacted] The only contact [redacted] the firing range [redacted] was used by both the Soviet and Polish WOP soldiers. During the short intermissions from firing, the Soviet and Polish soldiers were allowed to converse. [redacted] many of the Soviet soldiers had been in the service for as long as six and seven years and had no idea when they would be returned to the USSR. The relations between the enlisted men were friendly. There was no contact between Polish and Soviet soldiers during off-duty hours. [redacted]

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Soviet Training and Organization in the Polish Army

20. The Polish Army and Security Forces were being trained in conformance with Soviet field manuals. [redacted]

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Role of the Polish Army in an East-West Conflict

22. [redacted] the role of the Polish Army [redacted] was to defend the Polish border against the aggression of the Western Powers. [redacted]

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Purging of Polish Army Officers

23. [redacted] Polish officers [redacted] allegedly were involved in espionage activities for the western powers. There were rumors circulating among the soldiers and civilians in Poland

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about the unsuccessful assassination attempt upon Marshal Rokossovsky. It was said that Polish Lt Gen (General Broni) Poplawski refused to send six Polish Army divisions to Korea at the request of Rokossovsky and, infuriated with this request, shot at Rokossovsky with his service pistol.

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Morale in the Polish Army

24. Enlisted men of the GPK-13 often complained to their officers about the long duty hours. Generally, the officers replied that they were "living in heaven in comparison to wartime hardships." Furloughs were granted only to those soldiers who demonstrated an exceptional interest and ability in the performance of their duties or in the case of a family emergency (death or serious illness). Sometime in 1950 four soldiers of the 8th WOP Brigade deserted and successfully reached the Soviet Sector of Berlin, whereupon they asked a Polish-speaking person for directions to the US Sector of Berlin. This person, instead of giving them the desired directions, guided them to the Polish Consulate where they were apprehended. All four deserters were tried by a military court in Szczecin. Two of the soldiers were sentenced to death and the other two to life imprisonment. These sentences were appealed to the Polish President who reduced them to life imprisonment and fifteen years respectively. [redacted] two other members of the 8th WOP Brigade deserted in the spring of 1950 but there was no news regarding their apprehension. [redacted] Colonel Stanislaw Garbowski, Chief of the WOP Corps in Warsaw (5215N-2100E), deserted in 1951.

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25. Most of the enlisted men [redacted] detested political indoctrination lectures. Their absence from these lectures, on numerous occasions, was covered during roll call by friends who simply said that they were on guard duty. The enlisted personnel in my unit did not resent officer privileges such as shorter duty hours, higher pay, etc, but rather took it for granted that those things come with the commission. Throughout my military service, no one ever attended church services. There was no evidence of objection to the curtailment of religious worship since the soldiers had grown accustomed to this fact.

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Indoctrination of Polish Youth of Preinduction Age

26. [redacted] a cadet school (Szkoła Kadetów) was located in Warsaw. All male orphans were reared in this school and trained in military fashion.

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[redacted] An organization called "Service for Poland" (Sluzba Polsce) also gave military training to Polish youth prior to their induction into the armed forces.

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**SECRET**National Security Corps

29. The headquarters of the 12th Border Security Guard Brigade (12-sta Brygada, WOP) was located in the WOP Caserne on Mickiewicza Street in Szczecin. At the end of 1950, following the demobilization of the 1928 class, this 8th WOP Brigade was redesignated the 12th. [REDACTED] Its commanding officer was Lt Col Stanislaw Banski. [REDACTED] The brigade's telephone communications company was located in this caserne. The 12th WOP Brigade is subordinate to the Ministry of National Security (Ministerstwo Bezpieczenstwa Publicznego) through QIOP [meaning unknown]. The brigade was composed of seven WOP battalions and two independent subdetachments of border control points, GPK-11 and GPK-13.

30. The 123d WOP Battalion, formerly the 42d WOP Battalion was located in the WOP Caserne in Szczecin. Each year from July to September, new WOP recruits were assigned to this battalion for basic training. Qualified instructors were assigned from all subordinate battalions and independent subdetachments for this period. The regular guards of this unit performed border patrol duty. [REDACTED] the following sentry posts (straznice) were handled by this battalion:

- No. 61 in Kamienice (5317N-1422E)
- No. 62 in Broniszewo (Barnimslow) (5322N-1425E)
- No. 63 in Doluge (Neuenkirchen) (5326N-1424E)
- No. 64 in Dobra Szczecinska (Daber) (5329N-1423E)
- Probably No. 65 and No. 66 [REDACTED]

31. The (?) WOP Battalion at the Port of Szczecin controlled traffic on the Oder River and at the Port of Szczecin. [REDACTED]

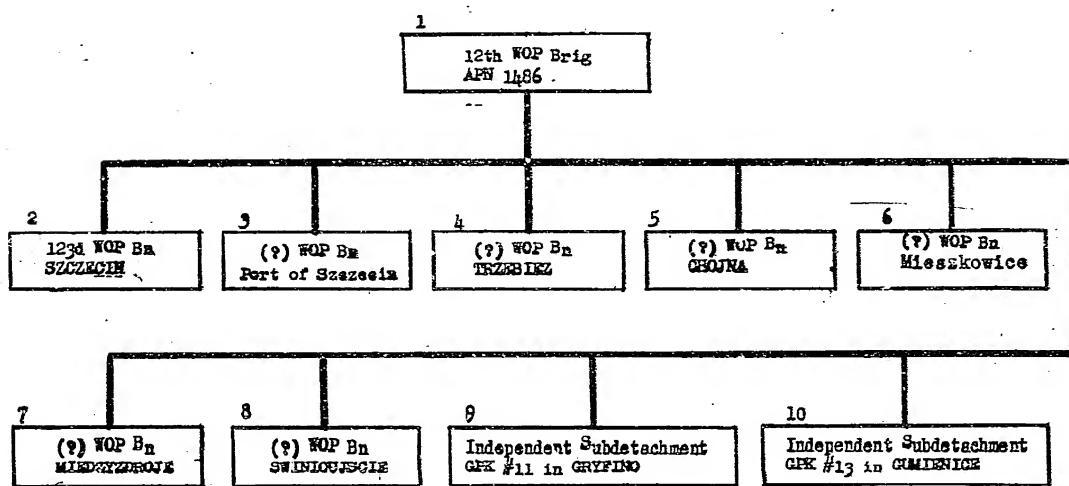
32. The (?) WOP Battalion was located at Trzebiez. The guards of this battalion issued fishing permits and patrolled the forested area near Szczecin Bay. [REDACTED] sentry post numbers 67 thru 74 were manned by the guards of this battalion.

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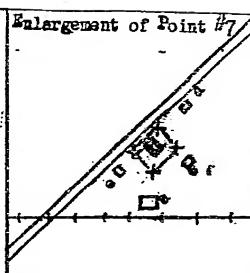
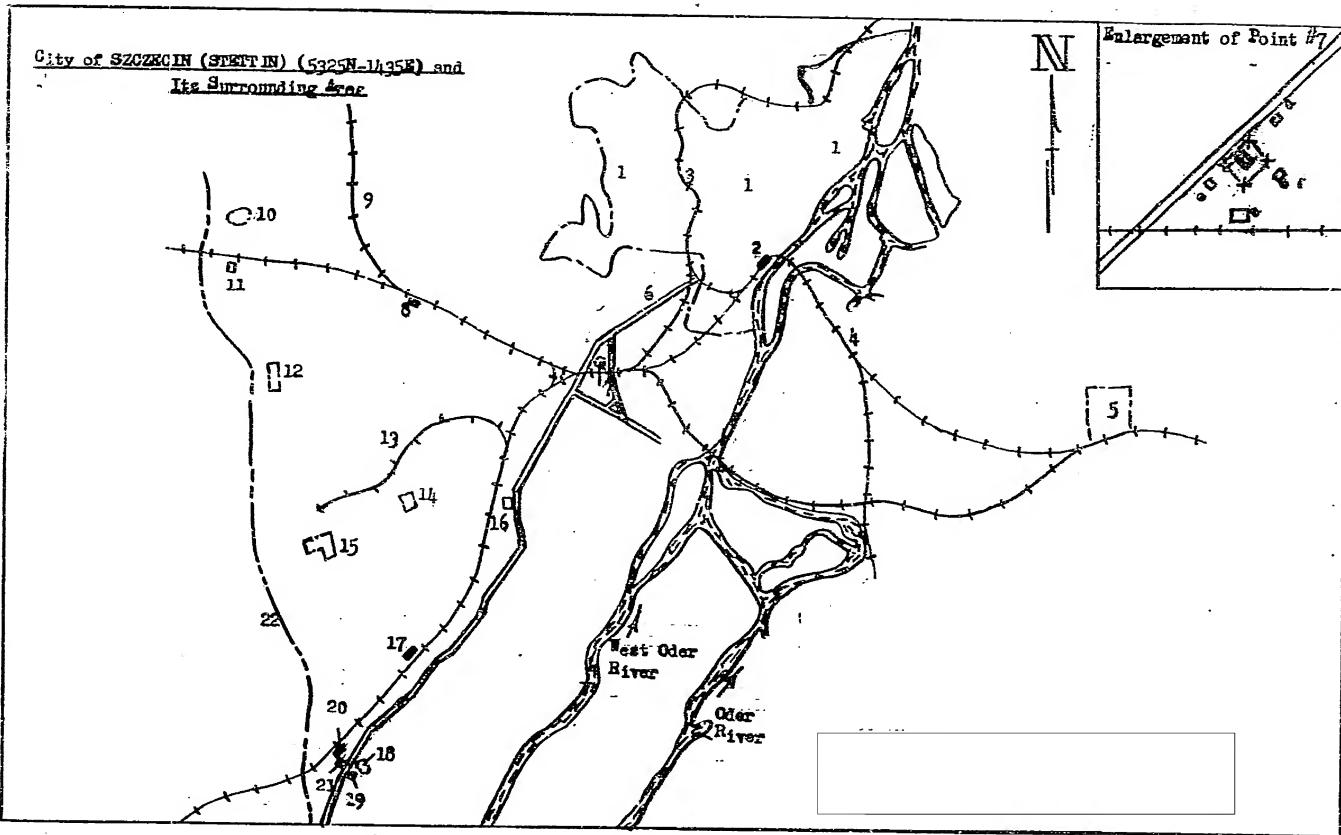
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Organizational Chart of the 12th WOP Brigada in SZCZECIN (STETTIN) (5325N-1435Z)

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ENCLOSURE (B)  
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City of SZCZECIN (STETTIN) (5325N-1435E) and  
Its Surrounding Area

Legend

1. City of SZCZECIN (STETTIN) (5325N-1435E)
2. Main railroad station in SZCZECIN
3. Standard-gauge railroad from SZCZECIN to POLICE (POLITZ) (5333N-1434E)
4. Railroad from SZCZECIN to ALTDAMM (5324N-14440E) and STARGARD (5320N-1503E)
5. City of ALTDAMM
6. Highway from SZCZECIN to KOLBASKOWO (KOLBITZOW) (5320N-1427E) and ROSOWKA (NEUROSOW) (5319N-1426E)
7. Railroad station in GUMIENICE and barracks of the Independent Subdetachment, GPK #13
  - a. RR station in GUMIENICE
  - b. GPK #13 barracks
  - c. RR officials' office building
  - d. Civil customs office building
  - e. RR canteen and quarters of RR station master
8. Railroad station in STOBNO (STOEVEN)
9. Railroad from SZCZECIN to DOBRA SZCZECINSKA (DABER)
10. State Farm Settlement in KOSCIN (KOESTIN) (5325N-1424E)
11. Pasawalski Point (Pasawalski Punkt) of the Independent Subdetachment, GPK #13, on the SZCZECIN-GRAMBOW railroad line; border guard station
12. Village of BOBOLINO (BORLIN) (5323N-1423E)
13. Narrow-gauge railroad track; 90% demolished and track removed
14. Village of KAROW (5322N-1406E)
15. Village of BRONISZEW (BARNIMISLOW (5322N-1425E)
16. Village of PRZECILOW (PRITZLOW) (5322N-1427E)
17. Railroad station in KOLBASKOWO (KOLBITZOW) (5320N-1427E)
18. Village of ROSOWKA (NEUROSOW)
19. State Custom Police Control Point (Urzed Celny)
20. Berlin Point (Berlinski Punkt) of the Independent Subdetachment, GPK #13, on the SZCZECIN-BERLIN railroad line; border guard station
21. Point Rosowka (Rosowka Punkt) of the Independent Subdetachment, GPK #13, on the SZCZECIN-GARTZ highway; controls vehicular traffic
22. Approximate line of the German-Polish border

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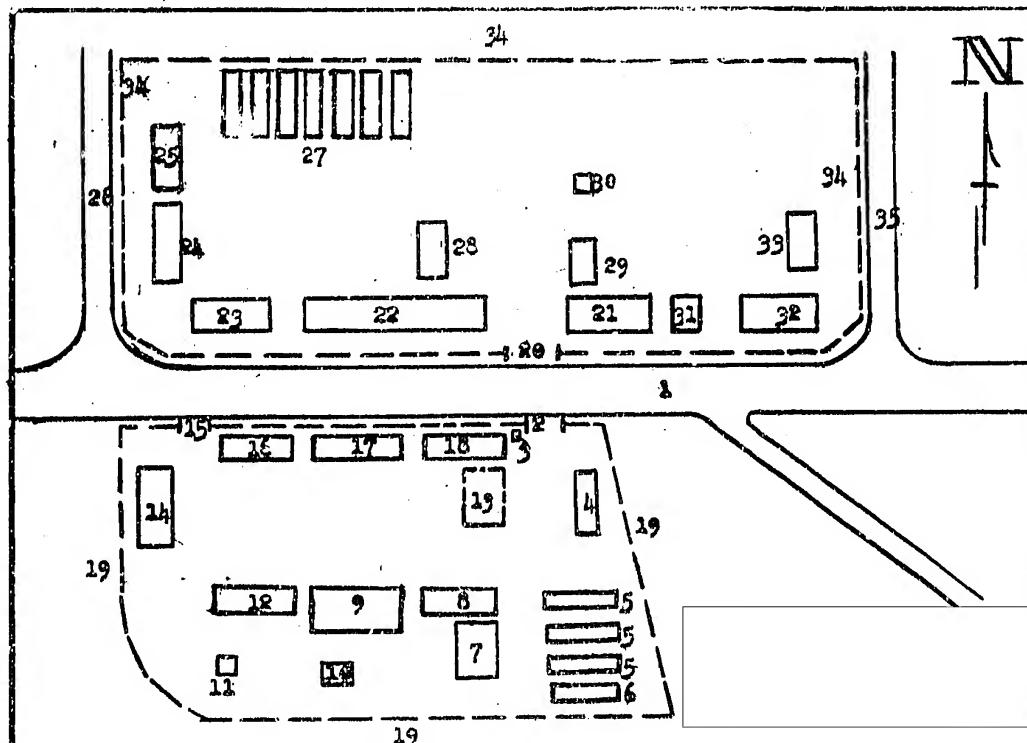
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ENCLOSURE (C)

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WOP Caserme and Soviet Infantry Caserne in  
SZCZECIN (STETTIN) (53°05'N 11°55'E)

Legend

1. Mickiewicza Street: a double-lane, concrete road
2. Iron-gate entrance to WOP caserme
3. Wooden guardhouse: one WOP sentry, armed with a Soviet PPSh gun, posted here 24 hours a day
4. Officers club: 2-story brick building, approximately 20 x 15 m, with a red tile gable roof
5. WOP garages: three single-story brick buildings, each approximately 40 x 15 m, with tar paper-covered shed-type roofs
6. UB Garage: dimensions and construction the same as WOP garages (point 5, above)
7. WOP vehicle repair shop: about 40 x 30 m; construction same as point 5, above
8. WOP barracks: 3-story brick building, about 40 x 15 m in size, with a red tile, low gable-type roof; it was occupied only during the summer season (June-September) by new WOP recruits
9. WOP gymnasium
10. Stables: all horses used by units of the 12th WOP Brig were brought here for physical examinations and medical care
11. Wooden guard tower: used only for training purposes during basic training period
12. Headquarters building, 12th WOP Brig: 3-story brick building, about 40 x 15 m, with a red tile, low gable-type roof
13. Swimming pool

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33. The (?) WOP Battalion was located at Chojna (5257N-1427E). In 1950, this unit was the 40th WOP Battalion. Its responsibility was to control Oder River traffic and roads in the vicinity of Chojna.

34. The (?) WOP Battalion was located at Mieszkovice (5247N-1430E). In 1950, this unit was the 38th WOP Battalion. Its responsibility was to perform border patrol. The area of security is not known.

35. The (?) WOP Battalion was at Miedzyzdroje (Misdrow) (5354N-1427E).

36. The (?) WOP Battalion at Swinioujscie (Swinemuende) (5355N-1415E), was responsible for the security of the Swinioujscie coastal border and shipping in that area.

37. The Independent Subdetachment, GPK-11, was at Gryfino (Greifenhagen 5315N-1429E). The area of security responsibility for this unit included the control of shipping on the Oder River near Gryfino.

38. The Independent Subdetachment, GPK-13, at Gumienice

date of my defection in October 1951. This unit's barracks was located near the railroad station in Gumienice. The actual strength of the GPK-13 was five officers and 47 enlisted men:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Weapon</u>
CO	1st Lt	Stanislaw Rutkowski	1 TT pistol
RF Control Off	1st Lt	Pawel Leoniec	1 TT pistol
RR Control Off	2d Lt	Kazimierz Kashkur (Russian)	1 TT pistol
RR Control Off	WO	Jozef Rynkiewicz	1 TT pistol
Platoon Leader	WO	Jan Dorociak	1 TT pistol
1	Sgt	Antonin Cwojdzinski	1 TT pistol
1	Cpl	Stanislaw Gendrowski	1 TT pistol
5	Pfc		5 PPSh guns
40	Pvt		40 PPSh guns

39. The members of this unit were responsible for railroad security control at the railroad station in Gumienice, and for providing escort guards from Gumienice to the two railroad border control points and return. One railroad border control point was located approximately 400 m east of the border on the railroad line from Szczecin to Grambow (5325N-1421E). A second control point is located approximately 800 m east of the border on the railroad line from Szczecin to Berlin.

40. The actual documents check was performed on all incoming and outgoing trains at the railroad station in Gumienice. The officers and NCOs checked all the passengers for proper documentation (special pass and/or passport) while the enlisted men searched underneath and between the cars for possible stowaways. Upon completion of the search, two enlisted men boarded the train (one in the power car and one in the last car) for escort duty to the border points. Incoming trains from Germany were stopped at the border control points where two escort guards accompanied the train to the

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